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COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS PROTEST.

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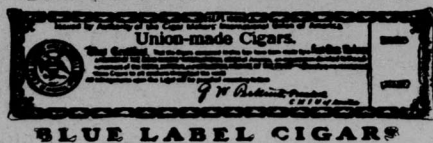
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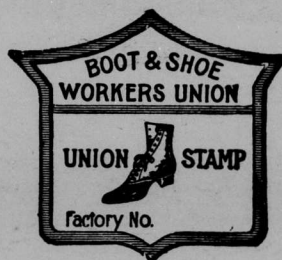
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Higher Appraisalment of Labor

Among the many impressive and sometimes startling changes wrought in popular thought by the war, none, perhaps, will more certainly gain the interest of observant people than the widespread shift in point of view that has taken place with reference to the intrinsic and relative value of mechanical labor. Thousands of eyebrows have been raised during the last four years over the high wages demanded and obtained by skilled workers; and to justify the surprise almost universally manifested for a time it became quite the fashion to compare, for example, what a carpenter was getting in wages with what a shop assistant was receiving; what a blacksmith was getting in comparison with a bookkeeper; and what a locomotive engineer was receiving in comparison with, say, a traveling salesman.

Those who lifted their eyebrows, shook their heads, and indulged in dark forebodings with regard to the future, because people who worked with their hands in the ordinary sense, were now obtaining remuneration equal to, and often greater than, the compensation allowed those whose work was of a mental character, in the ordinary sense, had fallen into the way of thinking and believing that, somehow, the man in the office was, as a matter of course, entitled to more consideration than the man at the forge, notwithstanding that, as between the two, the latter did the harder and perhaps the more useful day's work. It is to reasoning from the premise that the man in a natty business suit is entitled to a more comfortable means of livelihood than the man in overalls that a very large percentage of the labor disputes of the past may be attributed. Thus there has, from time to time, been either a silent or expressed protest, among the very large and important element of the population that is not engaged in productive manual labor, against further advances in wages to another very large and important element of the population that is so engaged.

Almost without exception, in the past, demands of the trades for increases have first met with resistance from employers, and then with moral resistance from the employed classes in other than the mechanical and general manual lines. An illustration of this may be found in the railroad labor controversies of recent years. The railroad boards of directors, the railroad executives, and the high-salaried railroad officials have almost invariably opposed demands for wage advances by the shopmen, the trackmen, and the trainmen, and it is a fact frequently taken as indicating want of sympathy that the general administrative and clerical forces of the lines are seldom or never associated with organized labor in appeals or demands for wage increases. When economists of a certain school are, as now, in search of a clinching argument against the Government control of railroads, for instance, the first point they raise, and the point they cling to the longest, is the fact that under Government control the wages of railroad workers have been greatly increased. It is a favorite argument among them to point to some worker in overalls who is now receiving higher compensation than some chief stenographer or well-dressed account-

ant who is handling important detail in the executive offices.

William Allen White, in the current number of the "Yale Review," deals with certain phases of this question in a manner fairly reflective of the general attitude toward it on the part of many intelligently observant people. In an imaginary conversation between two business men he makes one of them say:

"What do you think—you know that Brewer that used to drive a team for me; pretty good sort of fellow, steady, hardworking, industrious, capable—well, he quit me not long ago and went down to the railroad to work in the roundhouse. And say—he came up to my packing-room the other day with a check for \$48, get me? Forty-eight dollars for one week's work! Of course, he put in Sundays and some overtime. I don't know whether I will have a man back on the job tomorrow morning! Forty-eight dollars for one week's work! We have boosted wages down there and added a war bonus, and done everything they have asked for, but \$48 for an ordinary man's work for one week in a cinder-pit, say, I don't know what we are going to do!"

Incidentally, it is remarked, the speaker here represented began work for a mercantile house thirty years before, at \$3 a week, and had now worked up to managership and a large ownership in the concern. His companion, who began as a bundle boy, but was now a substantial merchant, is supposed to have replied in this fashion:

"Say, Al, I expect we will have to get used to that \$48 a week. You know, it is really just a habit, this thinking that \$48 is too much for a man working in the roundhouse for a week's work down in the grime and fumes of the cinder-pit, and not enough for the fellow working in the superintendent's office. Maybe the \$48 is just as fair a wage for the fellow who works days and nights and Sundays down in the roundhouse in the cinder-pit as it is up in the company's office. It is just a habit that we had of thinking that \$1.50 or \$3 a day was enough for the first assistant night-wiper Brewer and not enough for the chief clerk to the traffic manager. As I was saying, we have all got to get used to it because they are not coming back. You can call it Bolshevism, or revolution, or socialism, or whatever you please, but these wages that labor is getting are going to remain as they are."

The point involved here is extended and amplified, but these are typical passages from Mr. White's article, and, what is more, they are typical passages from conversations that may now be heard everywhere. A short time ago a visitor was being shown through the Victory destroyer plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Squantum, near Boston, Massachusetts. Reaching the dry docks, where ten war vessels were simultaneously in course of construction, the noise of riveting was found to be terrific and continuous. Some of the riveters were hanging to swinging scaffolds, some were inside the vessels, some were prone upon their backs beneath the hulls; all were working in the heat of electric tools and the white glare of electric lights. Nothing could be heard save the unceasing, piercing rat-tat-tat of swarms of riveters under the huge shed. As the visitor and his guide escaped from the din the latter remarked, as if it were something to arouse amazement, "Some

of those fellows earn as high as \$100 a week, for overtime and all!" "They do!" exclaimed the visitor; "well, they would earn it if they were paid that much an hour!"

In Chicago an enquiry has been made with the view of determining whether or not the wage scale in one of the great industries is low, fair, or excessive. In an effort to obtain a basis for calculating what is a reasonable wage, certain experts in handling merchandise have been questioned. One of these, a clothing merchant, was asked the other day, concerning prospective prices for wearing apparel, and he gave the information that dealers were buying on a falling market. Presumably, the aim of one side in this inquiry is to show that, with the end of the war and the release of wool, bringing about a decline in the price of that commodity, the cost of clothing, and of living, will be lower, and, therefore, the need of high wages will be less pressing, or, perhaps, will no longer exist.

Of course, this is begging the question. What labor is worth, not the price of clothing next summer, is the point that interests both the employee and the far-sighted employer. Labor is undergoing an appraisalment altogether independent of the old question of determining on how small an allowance it can manage to sustain itself. It is being appraised more nearly at its intrinsic value as a commodity. Its value is being measured by its earning capacity. It is no longer being marked down because it is in overalls; it is being marked up because it is a prime essential.

Some of the greatest industrial leaders of the country, and of the times, have long since proclaimed their conversion to the newer and fairer method of appraising the value of the labor that has helped to make great industries possible and prosperous. Bonuses and profit-sharing are no longer novelties.

If a nation estimates labor at its true value, respects it for its worth, and rewards it for its loyalty, there would seem to be left no excuse or room for anarchism.—"Christian Science Monitor."

REASON FOR I. W. W.

In reply to a request by a newspaper to comment on the story published in the daily press that "I. W. W.'s were creating unrest in Seattle," Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor said:

"When I take into consideration the attitude of the timber barons in the State of Washington, or perhaps I would be more correct in stating the Northwestern States, in refusing to recognize a union or permit their employees to organize, I am not surprised that there should be industrial unrest in that State.

"So long as you have I. W. W. employers you will have I. W. W. employees.

"If employers desire industrial peace and the elimination of the I. W. W., they can secure same by entering into a collective bargain with the international organizations that have jurisdiction over their employees.

"The I. W. W. in Seattle, in my opinion, is the result of the intolerable and un-American position taken by large employers of labor in the entire Northwest."

WHAT WILL ORGANIZED LABOR DO?

By A. M. Simons,

Of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Bourbon politicians, who are worrying about how they will restore the "good old times" of 1914 are troubling themselves needlessly. They have been fired from that job.

Employers who are regretting the difficulty they will have in smashing the unions and getting "wages back to a pre-war basis" can rest their minds on that point. That job will never be done.

Imperialists, militarists and neolithic congressmen and ante-bellum minded statesmen and diplomats who are busily engaged in drawing plans for a restoration of national rivalries, big armaments and conscript armies of the kind that produced the late unlamented holocaust had better hide the plans. They will be considered incriminating evidence if found in anyone's personal belongings.

The new world, the world that was born in the travail of the last four years will not be managed by any of these. It is not their child to train. That world is the world of labor and labor will manage it.

Labor is getting ready for the job everywhere. The membership of British trade unions increased from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 during the war. Two out of the five delegates that will represent the British Empire at the peace congress are trade unionists. It is only because the leaders of the Labor Party flirted with pacifism, defeatism, pro-Germanism and Bolshevism during the war that complete victory had to be postponed to the next election.

King Albert's new government contains six clericals, two liberals and five Socialists. His first official statement was a promise of universal suffrage. This insures a labor victory at the next election.

President Wilson was welcomed to the soil of France by a Socialist mayor of Brest. He was hailed upon his arrival in Paris by the representatives of the unions and the Socialists as the champion of labor's peace program. He will sit at the peace table with a union member of the French peace delegation.

The new Polish republic starts under the premiership of Dazynski, an old time Socialist leader. Czecho-Slovakia is born under the star of labor with a labor government in control.

It appears that only Japan and the United States will be without labor representatives at the peace congress.

Labor is going to write the terms of peace. It sketches the outline of them when it made its demands at the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist conferences held during the war. At both of these it laid down terms practically identical with those outlined by President Wilson. Today there are few who deny that these will prevail.

Labor is unanimous for a league of peace and universal disarmament. This is respectfully referred to those antiquated mentalities who have been busily explaining President Wilson's great mistake in urging such an unpopular policy upon unwilling allies.

European labor is making war upon war. In the oft-repeated phrase of the London cockney, they are "bloody well fed up" on war. They are going to end Krupps and Skodas, and also Armstrongs, Cruessots and the whole breed.

As the one element that had nothing to do with bringing on the war, and that suffered most from war, labor is now determined to have a world without war.

It sees the kaisers and czars, governmental and industrial tyrants, imperialists, diplomats and militarists made this war inevitable. Labor smashed these things in the Central Empires. It kept at the job of smashing Prussian autocracy under what was sometimes great provoca-

tion from profiteers, and oppression and trickery at home. But it refused to listen to those who would have stopped the war to whip these domestic enemies. Now that the war is over, however, labor is ready to attend to these questions.

Labor took the statements that we were fighting for liberty, democracy and social justice seriously. Even though it knew that some who repeated these phrases were only using them as political platforms are always used as mere rallying cries full of sound and fury and empty air, yet it knew its own strength to be sufficient to give substance to the otherwise hollow mockery.

Now labor is insisting upon nothing more and nothing less than that these promises be fulfilled.

British unions have demanded and secured almost equal voice with employers in the management of industry. They are insisting that the fertile areas of the British Isles be opened for cultivation and no longer be held as deer pastures and pheasant runs. They have condemned the slum, and it is being replaced by model homes, built and managed by the state.

Labor cooperated with employers during the war. It fully and fairly fulfilled every pledge it made. It is willing to continue such cooperation so long as the faith is kept. It welcomes every proposal to secure progress without friction, social justice without disorder, universal peace without revolution.

But labor is fully conscious, not only of its purposes and its duties, but also of its power. It is not going back. It will move forward. It will not now lose the war after having won through these four bloody years.

The hunting season for autocrats is open.

ORPHEUM.

"The Only Girl," a musical, farcial comedy will be the headline attraction. Originally it constituted an entire evening's entertainment, but it has been condensed into one act form and now furnishes fifty minutes' delightful entertainment. It is decidedly one of the most legitimate musical comedies of the past decade and contains a real story, bright dialogue, exquisite music and a capable cast, which includes several members of the original company. Elsa Ruegger the celebrated Belgian cellist who is generally considered one of the world's greatest virtuosi, will be a special feature of the coming bill. She is assisted by Grace Marcia Lewis an operatic soprano who has also gained international distinction, and Edmund Lichtenstien the famous conductor. Florence Ames and Adelaide Winthrop will appear in a little revue entitled "One Moment Please," which is a happy combination of mirth, melody, wit and travesty. Ames and Winthrop are exceptionally clever eccentrics. Marguerite H. Farrell who styles herself "The Kelly Girl," is a most proficient and delightful exponent of character songs. Real personality, real gowns and real numbers are what she gives and she has proved one of this season's greatest vaudeville hits. Jim and Marian Harkins will present a skit called "They Talk About Their Neighbors," which is both funny and original. Maurice Brierre "The Boy from New Orleans" and Grace King "The Little Girl from Boston," will introduce exclusive songs and dances which will be found original and entertaining. The only hold-overs will be Buster Santos and Jacques Hays, "The Girls with the Funny Figures," in their side-splitting skit, "The Health Hunters," and the Sylvia Bidwell Company in the thrilling melodramatic spectacle, "The Forest Fire." The most recent series of the Hearst Weekly Motion Pictures will be the finale to a program which reaches the highest standard of vaudeville.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow.

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION.

Since the settling of the recent strike of the cigar makers, which caused a suspension of work for several weeks, the union has recuperated so rapidly that the organization is now in an excellent condition, according to the officers. The union at the last meeting indorsed the request of the Labor Council that the Legislature take such action as may assist in securing new trials for Thomas Mooney and Warren Billings.



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INDUSTRIAL DESPOTS.

By John H. Walker,

President, Illinois State Federation of Labor.

With the ending of the war have come new and vitally important problems which the working people of our country will have to deal with intelligently, if they are to avoid serious injury being done not only to themselves and their dependents, but to the men and women of labor who quit their employment in the different industries when our country entered the war and took their places in the trenches and in other war activities, and who now must seek employment to earn a livelihood.

I am thoroughly convinced, however, that if a state of anarchy is created in our country such as prevailed in Russia for some time, with murder, arson, robbery and outrage as the order of the day, it will not be the members of the trade union movement who will be responsible for it, or the employers who deal with the workers as organizations in a spirit of fairness.

If that terrible condition is brought about in our country it will be because some employers refuse to recognize the right of men and women who work to organize; who refuse to deal with the working men and women as an organization; employers who insist on satiating their greed and lust for power without restraint; those employers who drive men and women like animals, who work them long hours for low wages, in dangerous, unsafe and unhealthful conditions, and who refuse to treat them as human beings, the effect of which on the employees is to cause them through desperation to commit overt acts and excesses on account of having no source to which they can look for help and having had no previous training or education such as the trade union movement gives its members, and because they have come to believe that there is no justice in the land, and that the only way they can get relief is by the uses of direct physical force.

Despots in industry and commerce are the real organizers of such conditions, and the bona fide organized labor movement is the strongest influence in our country that will operate to protect us from these things.

It has been variously estimated that there are five or six million men and women in the military service and in the different organizations that are connected with war work and in the industries producing war equipment and supplies.

Immediately upon demobilization these will all, or nearly all, be thrown into the labor market in competition with the working men and women who are already employed in those industries and other pursuits necessary to the normal, peaceful life of our nation.

If proper provisions are made for the reception of this army of workers so that it can be absorbed in the way that will be most beneficial, then the ending of the war and the adding of this great army of workers to those already engaged in the activities necessary to produce the things which our people use and must have, ought to make it easier for everybody to produce the necessities of life, and to provide a better and fuller life for all.

However, if the plans proposed by the enemies of labor, "the selfish, avaricious interests," to use this army to beat down the standards of wages, hours and conditions of labor, and treatment of the workers in our country "of life and living" are carried into effect, there will be a serious injury done to all of the workers and their families in our nation, and untold misery and suffering inflicted.

The labor movement must deal with this problem in such a way as to avoid this terrible injury being perpetrated upon our people, and, too, that the cessation of war and the reintroduction of these men and women into the productive work of our nation may instead be a blessing and helpful to every human being in our land.

We must not only maintain our standards of wages, hours and conditions and treatment, but we must improve them so that those who are released from military service, war work, etc., will have an opportunity of getting a job, and be able to get a wage for their work that will enable them to raise their families, keep them up to the standards of American citizenship and even improve existing standards.

Provisions for the safety and health of the workers should not only be maintained, but every improvement that can be made that is practicable or possible, should also be added.

To do this, the vitally important necessity (the thing of more value than all other things combined) is to organize all the workers into the bona fide American labor movement, and to educate them so that they can understand these problems and act upon them intelligently and unitedly.

And as our oversupply of labor will be our greatest problem, surely we can at this time make the eight-hour day the maximum which any man or woman should work in our country, and enact laws which will keep the children in school until the age when they will have an education and be fully developed mentally and physically.

Labor should declare itself in the most positive and emphatic terms and fight to the last ditch against any reduction of wages, lengthening of hours or deterioration in the conditions for health and safety of the workers, and we should call upon all men and women working for a living in our country who are here now, and every other man and woman who returns from war service and goes into the industries and peaceful pursuits of our country, to join the bona fide American labor movement and educate themselves to the end that everything that is good that we have may be maintained and every particle of progress that it is possible for us to make may be made in the coming days of reconstruction.

BOWEN IN FEDERAL JOB.

Word has just been received to the effect that J. B. Bowen, formerly president of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, has been appointed a deputy in the office of Internal Revenue Collector Wardell in this city. Mr. Bowen is well known in the labor movement in San Francisco and has the well wishes of his host of friends.

ORGANIZE PHONE GIRLS.

The Labor Council and all affiliated unions in San Francisco have received communications from the American Federation of Labor in relation to the nation-wide effort that is now being made to organize all telephone operators. Each organization is requested to assist the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in this organization campaign. In the letter, Secretary Frank Morrison points out that these employees under private control were denied the right to join unions, even though that right was later guaranteed some months ago by the War Labor Board. He says that as the telephone service is now under government supervision it is incumbent upon trade unionists to assist in organizing the women who have so long been held in practical slavery.

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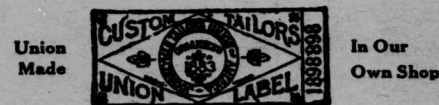
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THE MODERN WAGE.

By Willis Polk.

Shall contractors combine in a State organization to maintain the high cost of building and at the same time reduce labor to pre-war wage conditions?

That was the proposal of Ralph McLeran at the annual banquet of the Sacramento Builders' Exchange, Tuesday evening, January 14th.

Mayor Carmichael congratulated about 125 builders present on the fact that the war being over building would resume. McLeran did not think it would unless he could form a combination of contractors and get wages back to "normal." He wanted a State organization of Builders' Exchanges similar to the State Building Trades Council. He stated that many of the trades had recently demanded and been granted an increase of one dollar a day, some trades now receiving \$9.00 per day. These wages, he said, could not prevail if building was to resume. Furthermore, contractors would have to get together and insist upon the acceptance, by the owners and architects, of the lowest bids received.

The acceptance of the lowest bids is all very fine in theory and would be ideal from the contractor's point of view, but incidentally I have closed contracts on over twelve million dollars of work during the last 12 years at prices \$1,364,375.21 less than the lowest bids, or approximately 13 per cent of the total cost of the work. Where as an equal amount of work oftentimes costs more where the lowest bidder must get the job. In other words, the compulsory acceptance of lowest bids is a temptation to bidders to fix prices.

But to reduce wages is not necessary, and I don't think it can be done. If it can, why stop

at pre-war conditions? Why not go back 25 years and reduce labor to \$1.00 per day?

We can build better buildings today with high wages than we could 25 years ago with low wages.

The modern printing press turns out 50 thousand papers in an hour while the old Franklin press could print but 500 an hour.

The tractor today can do the work of fifty horses in cultivating our fields. The hoist, the concrete mixer and numberless labor saving devices and improved methods can do the work, that formerly required expensive man power.

Mr. McLeran is wrong.

The following comparative costs during the past 25 years is the answer:

	Cubic ft. Cost
Chronicle Building, 1890 .....	.40
Mills Building, 1891 .....	.40
Merchant's Exchange, 1903 .....	.34
Chronicle, 16 story, 1905 .....	.3472
Mills Annex, 1908 .....	.26
1st National Bank, 1908 .....	.44
Insurance Exchange, 1912 .....	.282
Mills Addition, 1913 .....	.2404
Hobart Building, 1914 .....	.3447
Hallidie (Glass Front), 1917 .....	.1513

Philosophy is what comes to a man of forty when he has at last reached the conclusion that nothing is permanent but change, nothing worth while but growth and nothing worth keeping but enthusiasm.

Let none falter who thinks he is right.—
Lincoln.

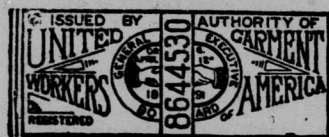
COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS.

The Joint Council of Teamsters has considered the question of jurisdiction existing between the San Francisco and Oakland unions of bakery wagon drivers in regard to firms on either side of the bay doing business on the other side. It was decided that a committee consisting of five members each from Oakland and San Francisco joint councils meet with representatives of the contending unions on the evening of January 28 for the purpose of attempting to arrive at some understanding to be submitted to the local council for ratification. It is believed that the question may have to be referred to the international union for adjustment.

Officers elected to serve the council for the coming year are: President John P. McLaughlin; Vice-President, George Kidwell; Secretary-Treasurer, M. E. Decker; financial Secretary, William Matheson; Trustees, Guy Lathrop, A. A. Moitoret and Joseph Trumpower.

FEARS MORE PROFITEERING.

Testifying before a Senate Committee, Walter L. Fisher declared that "prices would bump the ceiling" when the Food Administration ceases to function, if the Government does not take from the packers control of the private cars, stockyards and terminal refrigerator plants. The witness appeared as attorney for a livestock association. He said that the extreme profiteering would not only raise prices for the consumer, but it would reduce production, as stock-raisers would hasten to sell even breeding animals to get a share of the temporary high prices.



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Underwear - Socks

Dress and Work
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Suspenders
Neckwear
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COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS PROTEST

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12.—Bitter resentment was expressed and resolutions of protest against the Burleson award to the Commercial Telegraphers were adopted at a meeting of Liberty District Council No. 77 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Similar meetings were held in all of the principal telegraphic centers of the United States.

The telegraphers also pointed to fact that members locked out as far back as last April in defiance of President Wilson's proclamation and the principles and policies of the National War Labor Board have not been reinstated as ordered in Mr. Burleson's letter of August 14 and adopted resolutions calling on Mr. Burleson to keep faith with them and fulfill his promise. Attention is also called to the fact that Mr. Burleson's apparent indifference toward the locked out telegraphers presents a sharp contrast to President Wilson's action in the case of the machinists at the Smith and Wesson plant who were threatened with the trenches and the blacklist unless they obeyed an order of the National War Labor Board.

Evidence of the growing unrest among the Commercial Telegraphers is shown by the large number of telegraphers who are deserting the ranks of the Association of Western Union Employees, a so-called labor organization fostered by Newcomb Carlton, while president of the Western Union, and enrolling under the banner of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Mr. Burleson's charges that the Commercial Telegraphers' Union is attempting to stir up trouble are said to be entirely without any foundation. As a matter of fact all of the protests against Mr. Burleson's award have come from the A. W. E., Mr. Carlton's pet organization, and until today's meeting no protests of a public nature have emanated from any of the offices of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

Another perplexing problem is presented in Mr. Burleson's statement that he had no authority to increase salaries and yet had the authority to reduce telegraph rates.

Whereas, Postmaster-General A. S. Burleson, on recommendation of the wage commission, issued an order to take effect January 1, 1919, affecting the salaries and working conditions of the workers in the telegraph service of the United States Government; and

Whereas, The wage commission upon whose recommendation the Honorable Postmaster-General acted, did not contain one practical telegrapher or other person with an intimate knowledge of the duties and technical skill required of the commercial telegrapher; and

Whereas, The award given the telegraphers is wholly inadequate, insufficient and out of all proportion to the increased cost of living, and the confinement, intelligence and skill required to perform such duties—in many cases resulting in an actual reduction in salary; and

Whereas, The Postmaster-General refused to meet or treat with a duly elected representative of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union as a representative of this union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Liberty District Council No. 77, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, in regular session assembled, hereby demand that a new wage commission be appointed upon which bona fide union telegraphers of this country shall have representation for the purpose of re-opening the entire wage question; and be it further

Resolved: That we demand that the Postmaster-General, Honorable A. S. Burleson, respect our constitutional rights and that he meet and treat with any duly elected representative of this or any other union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the members of which come under his supervision and; be it further

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Hon. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General; our senators and representatives in congress; the American Federation of Labor; International President, S. J. Konenkamp; the San Francisco Labor Council and the press.

Whereas, Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, proclaimed and reaffirmed to the National War Labor Board, appointed to adjust the differences arising between employer and employee, that the workers have the right to organize, and that this right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with; and

Whereas, Over seven hundred telegraphers of our union, who accepted in good faith the President's proclamation and reaffirmation to the National War Labor Board, did organize and become members of our union were promptly locked out by their employers and up to this date have not been reinstated; and

Whereas, Out of the committee of five delegated by the members of this union to meet with our employers and negotiate for an amicable adjustment of our grievances, four have already been discharged; and

Whereas, Postmaster General, Hon. A. S. Burleson, now having direct charge of the administration of the telegraphs and telephones of the United States Government, issued an order under date of August 14th, calling for the reinstatement of all locked-out telegraphers; and

Whereas, The Postmaster General's order for reinstatements has been completely ignored or forgotten and the victims of this un-American

and tyrannical method of procedure are still permitted to suffer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Liberty District Council No. 77, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, in regular session assembled, hereby demands that the patient and patriotic sufferers of this despotic action be accorded their full and unabridged rights as American citizens; and, be it further

Resolved, That we demand that the Honorable Postmaster General keep faith with the members of our craft by enforcing his order for reinstatement, dated August 14th, to the end that all locked-out telegraphers be reinstated forthwith; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America; Honorable William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Honorable A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General; Honorable J. C. Coons, D. J. Lewis, and Judge Lamar of the Wire Board; the National War Labor Board, our Senator and Representatives in Congress, the American Federation of Labor, International President S. J. Konenkamp of the C. T. U. A., the San Francisco Labor Council, and the press.

The Division of Conciliation of the U. S. Department of Labor handled 1217 cases during the year and adjusted 865. The mediators were unable to arrange an adjustment in only 71 instances; 208 cases were pending at the end of the fiscal year, 66 had been referred for final adjudication to the National War Labor Board, and seven were reported "Unclassified." The number of workmen directly affected in these cases was 1,041,342, and indirectly, 1,315,657. In 1917, 378 cases were handled, and in 1916, 33.

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Telephone Market 56
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919.

To your judgments give ye not the reins
With too much eagerness, like him who ere
The corn be ripe, is fain to count the grains:
For I have seen the briar through the winter
snows
Look sharp and stiff—yet on a future day
High on its summit bear the tender rose.
—Dante (Wright's translation).

The cause of the workers is a just cause. The principles of the labor movement are right principles. The demand for a living wage is a fair demand. There is no need for bluffing, deception or falsehood to support these objects and the advocate who resorts to such tactics is hurting rather than helping the toilers.

The State Legislature is to adjourn for a month's recess today. The session to date, aside from the ratification of the Federal constitutional amendment, has been devoted to organization and the introduction of bills. The real work of the session will commence about the first of March, and then for about two months there will most likely be some very interesting developments.

The postoffice force in a city knows the value and standing of the publications they handle better than any other portion of the public. Last week a letter was delivered by that force to the "Labor Clarion" with the following directions on the envelope: "Postmaster, kindly deliver to leading labor newspaper." The fact that the postoffice department deems the "Labor Clarion" the "leading labor newspaper" is significant and we call the attention of retail merchants and the public generally to this fact. Subscribe and advertise in the "Labor Clarion."

Organized labor favors economy in governmental affairs, but such economy must not be gained at the expense of efficiency. There are several departments of the State government having to do with labor matters, and some of them have rendered very effective service to the people. These departments should not have their possibilities for continued good service lessened by any false economy. The workers of California have fought for years to build up these safeguarding departments. They are willing to pay for them and they will scrutinize with zealous care all legislation concerning them. There must be no backward step on the ground of saving money or on any other ground.

An Anomalous Situation

From the broader aspects of the industrial situation, the period of transformation from a war basis to a peace basis presents as many abnormal features as were encountered when the industries of our country entered upon the era of mobilization for war purposes. With respect to the movement of wages, this is particularly noticeable. Notwithstanding the enormous demand for labor, wages were held down, largely because of the joint appeal of the Government and the employing interests that labor should make sacrifices for the common good and not take advantage of the increasing labor shortage to raise wages. As the war progressed, the increasing cost of living forced a general movement upward of wages of all trades and occupations, with rare exceptions. As the cost of living increased at an increasingly rapid rate, wages followed the movement, though at a less rapid pace, the retardation being due to the difficulty of raising wages rapidly under any system of collective bargaining.

Suddenly the signing of the armistice reversed the conditions as to demand for labor, and while this demobilization process is increasing rapidly, no corresponding movement is observed in the resumption of pre-war industries. Consequently there exists at the present time an enormous surplus of labor that cannot find avenues of employment. This is at a moment when the cost of living is higher than at any time during the war, and before the general level of wages had reached a point where it could meet the corresponding level of prices of the necessities of life. Hence, the present remarkable condition of finding a large surplus of unemployed labor and a most determined effort of certain kinds of labor to increase wages.

Ordinarily such a movement would lead to disaster and certain defeat. There are, however, elements in the situation which may save such results. One is that the construction of America's new merchant marine, if done by American labor, will tend for several years to continue the shipbuilding industry upon its war basis. Another element is the savings accumulated by men of smaller means during the period of constant employment, enabling them to carry on a more determined and protracted struggle, if necessary, than ever before, to secure just consideration from employers.

Still another element is the Government's policy of diminishing the national debt rapidly by means of taxation of incomes and the accumulated fortunes of war profiteers. This latter element in the situation will make employers generally hesitate before engaging in protracted controversies with labor concerning wages. Of one thing we may all rest assured, that is that the cost of living and the general level of wages must be adjusted on a fair proportional basis. There can be no permanent peace between capital and labor, or harmony in the program for resumption of productive industries, unless and until a just compromise is arrived at in this regard. And that means not only in the industries surviving the war, but for industries in general, including the new ones preparing to mobilize for peace conditions.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Senate Resolution 583, introduced in the Senate at Washington by Senator Kenyon on December 12, 1918, carries direction to the Committee on Education and Labor to investigate and report upon the advisability and desirability of extending the provision of the War Risk Insurance Act to cover all civilians of the country, and upon the feasibility of adopting further lines of Federal insurance law for old age, disability, sickness and accident. The resolution has passed the Senate.

Present indications in Washington seem to point to the desire of a large majority of the members of Congress to pass some sort of rigid immigration restrictions before the present Congress adjourns sine die on the 4th of March. Many men who formerly opposed any kind of restriction are now convinced that the very safety of the Nation depends upon prompt action. Even the most greedy capitalists appreciate the fact that most of the European governments will not let the better classes of their people come here and that we are likely to have the dregs of Europe dumped upon us if restriction is not quickly established. There can be no gainsaying the fact that heretofore we have been taking in foreigners much more rapidly than we have been able to assimilate them and the grave danger of this was brought home to the American people just before and after we entered the war.

If Bolshevism gains a foothold in this country greedy employers must accept responsibility for it, and they will be the largest sufferers from it. They have it within their power now to avert such a catastrophe by simply being fair in their dealings with the workers. There are abundant evidences, however, right now that there are many employers who are so shortsighted as to believe that they can go on with their greed and reap the profits while leaving the matter of fair dealing to others. Many a greedy mortal has gone down in the crash by pursuing such a policy and perhaps the actual experience is the only thing that will convince some of them that they cannot forever continue their unscrupulous grabbing. If they insist upon that sort of a lesson we shall interpose no objection to it. The power and the responsibility are both in their hands.

Every tax assessor and collector in California has been warned by Congressman Randall that section one and one-quarter of the California constitution requires every soldier, sailor, or marine who served during the war with Germany to be exempted from city, county and state taxes on all his property to the assessed value of \$1000. Mr. Randall is the author of this law and its benefits go to soldiers of all wars. As property is assessed at about one-third of its value in California, the law exempts from tax payment three thousand dollar homes or other property of that aggregate value. If the soldier does not own that much property, so much of his wife's property is also exempt to make up the total exemption. The widow of a soldier, or if there is no widow the widowed mother of the soldier is granted the exemption, and all pensioned widows, fathers and mothers are exempt from taxation under the Randall law.

WIT AT RANDOM

"You've fallen out of line not less than five times; you should not be in this regiment at all," cried the instructor at the officers' training camp. "Where should I be?" demanded the recruit. "In the flying corps, and then you'd only have to fall out once."—Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph."

Willie, the office boy, who is getting five a week, and is convinced that he is within the category of "employees essential to the success of the enterprise," asked the boss last week to raise his stipend to seven-fifty.

"Why, Willie," the potentate somewhat pompously replied, unblushingly using the old stuff once more, "when I was your age I worked for half what you're getting now."

"Aw, come on, boss," countered Willie, "all I want is the raise; I ain't lookin' for no lesson in early American history."—"Judge."

A few years ago the general agent of a life insurance company was called upon the petit jury in one of the New Mexico districts. He sought to be excused from service on the plea that he was too busy writing insurance to give his time for \$2 per day. The judge advised him to give people a rest for a week while he performed his public duty. The first jury upon which he served appeared for a long time to be unable to agree. Finally an agreement was reached, and when the jury was finally excused the agent showed the judge an application for insurance signed by each of the other eleven members of the jury. On cross-examination by the judge, he admitted that he had held out against the other eleven all night until he had procured their applications. This gentleman is now ready to serve on any jury, but his reputation as a "holdout" serves to protect him against further demands upon his time.—"The Docket."

A couple of old codgers got into a quarrel and landed before the local magistrate. The loser, turning to his opponent in a combative frame of mind, cried: "I'll law you to the Circuit Court."

"I'm willin'," said the other.

"An' I'll law you to the Supreme Court."

"I'll be thar."

"An' I'll law to 'ell!'"

"My attorney'll be there," was the calm reply. —Boston "Transcript."

A salesman was selling a bedroom clock to a girl.

"I recommend this 'clock with its illuminating attachment to switch on," he said. "It's a very good thing to tell what time your husband comes home, you know."

"But I haven't got a husband," said the girl.

"Oh, you will have some day," said the salesman.

"Yes, but not that kind of a husband," said the girl.

Then it was that the middle-aged woman stepped forward.

"My dear child, they're all that kind," she said. "Young man, I'll take that clock."—Baltimore "American."

"I see Henry Ford is going to start a newspaper."

"Does he know anything about running a newspaper?"

"Must know a heap. I notice he waited until he got \$40,000,000 before arranging to run one."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

MISCELLANEOUS

A POUND OF PREVENTION.

Those who have paid small attention to the methods of the United States Government in financing the war may not be exactly clear in their own minds as to the why of the next Liberty Loan which will be called the Victory Loan.

No one was planning on the Germans quitting in 1918 instead of taking the knock-out punch in 1919. All our preparations were made for a great 1919 finale. The stage was set and the properties were ready. The Germans in the front line had discovered the unbeatable fighting qualities of our men, but the German general staff was moved to ask for peace for an additional reason.

As a final cure for German viciousness in 1919 we had assembled ready for the coming campaign more than ten tons of gas for every ton the Germans could make; a tank for every 75 feet of fighting front; batteries by the thousands, where we had but one before; aeroplanes in the same proportion and millions more men ready to start for Berlin. But this cure that had been mixed with the pestle of determination in the mortar of American industry became prevention.

The German general staff knew more about this cure than the American officers. The magnitude of the dose with the proved ability of the men who were to administer it decided the German staff that it was quitting time.

By ending the war in November, 1918, instead of in 1919, more than half a million American lives were saved. The coming Victory Loan is to pay for saving these lives and the fact that the bill will be heavy is because the pound of cure became a pound of prevention, instead of an ounce.

Everyone prefers to pay for prevention especially when it saves 500,000 lives and that's why there will be one more Liberty Loan.

PLEADS FOR AMERICANISM.

In retiring from office Governor Hunt of Arizona issued a public statement, in which he said:

"The flag must stand for just as much in peace times as it has stood for on the battlefield, and we all know that in this we failed before the great awakening of the past few years. If the principles of social justice prevail, American citizenship will mean something that the world has never known before, but if capitalism attempts to rear its ugly head and inaugurate an era of greed as it did in the closing days of the last century and the first years of this, then this country will witness a period of protest that will be wasteful in life and resources, and, saddest of all, entirely unnecessary."

Governor Hunt has waged a continuous battle against low wage employing interests during his term of office. He refused to permit copper mine owners to import strikebreakers into this State during the strike in the Morenci district three years ago. A settlement was secured and the copper owners started a recall against the Governor, which he defeated.

To him who, neglecting the revelations of immediate duty, looks regretfully behind and fearfully before him, life may well seem a solemn mystery; for, whichever way he turns, a wall of darkness rises before him; but down upon the present, as through a sylight between the shadows, falls a clear, still radiance, like beams from an eye of blessing; and within the circle of that divine illumination, beauty and goodness, truth and love, purity and cheerfulness blend like primal colors into the clear harmony of light.—Whittier.

ASK AMENDMENT TO SALARY BILL.

Amendment on the floor of the House to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill will be sought by the National Federation of Federal Employees, in order to secure the salary increase of a dollar a day, or \$360 per year, asked for by the Federation but refused by the House Appropriations Committee. The committee has reported merely the continuation of the \$120 increase granted in last year's bill. This the employees considered wholly inadequate in view of the increased cost of living at the time it was granted, and the cost of living now, they point out, is eighteen per cent higher than it was a year ago, and is still rising.

The Appropriations Committee has recommended a joint commission of five members of the Senate and five members of the House to investigate salary conditions in the Government departments and to report a reclassification of the services within the District of Columbia. But this commission is to be appointed in the next Congress, and cannot be expected to report in time for the workers to receive the benefits of the reclassification during the next fiscal year. Pending a fair and thorough reclassification of salaries, nothing less than a dollar a day increase can meet the situation, the Federation contends.

"The committee has ignored the fact that living costs have risen and that with salaries stationary, the condition of the Government employees has grown steadily worse and worse," said President Luther C. Steward, of the Federation. "There are thousands of Government employees who are receiving less than a living wage, to say nothing of just compensation, and the increase of at least a dollar a day is absolutely necessary if they are to support themselves and their families in health and decency. Our membership, representing every branch of the service, in every part of the country, is demanding, and expects to secure, as fair treatment as that accorded to other American wage workers."

"Reclassification, which is contemplated by the committee through a joint Congressional commission, is a vital need—but the very fact that the increase provided this year is merely a repetition of the provision of last year, arbitrarily made without reference to changing costs of living, emphasizes the necessity for a more elastic method of wage-fixing than Congress has ever employed."

"We ask Congress to grant the dollar-a-day increase pending reclassification. We think this a just request, and we shall do our best to induce the House to amend the committee's report."

ADVICE TO "FLU" CONVALESCENTS.

According to a report made to the United States Public Health Service, the epidemic of influenza in Spain has already caused an increase in the prevalence and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. A similar association between influenza and tuberculosis was recently made by Sir Arthur Newsholme, chief medical officer of the English Public Health Service, in his analysis of the tuberculosis death rate in England.

Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service has just issued a warning emphasizing the need of special precautions at the present time. "Experience seems to indicate," says the Surgeon General, "that persons whose resistance has been weakened by an attack of influenza are peculiarly susceptible to tuberculosis. With millions of its people recently affected with influenza this country now offers conditions favoring the spread of tuberculosis."

In his statement to the public Surgeon General Blue points out how those who have had influenza should protect themselves against tuberculosis. "All who have recovered from influenza," says the Surgeon General, "should have their lungs carefully examined by a competent physician. In fact, it is desirable to have several examinations made a month apart. Such examinations cannot be made through the clothing nor can they be carried out in two or three minutes. If the lungs are found to be free from tuberculosis every effort should be made to keep them so. This can be done by right living, good food and plenty of fresh air."

The Surgeon General warned especially against certain danger signs, such as "decline" and "colds" which hang on.

These, he explained, were often the beginning of tuberculosis. If you do not get well promptly, if your cold seems to hang on or your health and strength decline, remember that these are often the early signs of tuberculosis. Place yourself at once under the care of a competent physician. Tuberculosis is curable in the early stages.

"Above all do not trust in the misleading statements of unscrupulous patent medicine fakers. There is no specific medicine for the cure of tuberculosis. The money spent on such medicines is thrown away; it should be spent for good food and decent living."

The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, 1547 Jackson street, maintains free clinics where those who have no physician may have examination and advice free of charge.

WAREHOUSE UNION REJECTS OFFER.

Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union Tuesday night unanimously rejected the compromise offer of the Warehousemen's Association for an increase of wages from \$4 to \$4.25 a day.

The original demand of the men was for \$5 a day. This was cut to \$4.50 at the suggestion of the Food Administration and its enforcement was postponed pending application of the employers to the Railroad Commission for an increase in rates. This increase was recently denied with the statement that the warehouse owners could afford to pay the increase in wages without increasing the warehouse charges.

The executive committee of the union was instructed Tuesday night to reopen negotiations with their employers in further effort to obtain the increase before resorting to a strike vote and conferences are now being held.

BARBERS SANCTION BILL.

Secretary Roe Baker of the Barbers' Union says that a hard drive will be made for the passage of the Barbers' Sanitation and Examination Bill which was introduced in the Legislature Monday. The bill provides for sanitary conditions in barber shops, and for real sanitary treatment of patrons as well as a simple knowledge of sanitation on the part of barber shop proprietors and employees. Baker states that the union barbers are so keenly interested in this subject that promotion of such legislation is a part of the international constitution. The bill also provides for examination of those in the trade in order to insure to the public the degree of workmanship which is expected and paid for. This provision seeks to protect the public, apprentice and journeyman. It is said that all of the other western States have laws similar to the one now proposed for California. Labor has endorsed the bill.

Life is an art in which one too often remains a mere amateur. Without spilling the heart's blood it is impossible to become a master.—Elizabeth of Roumania.

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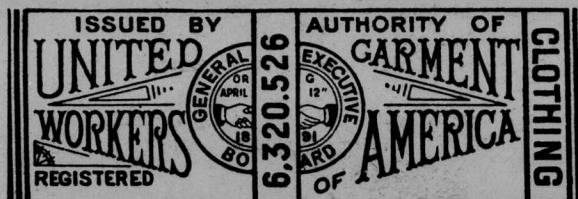
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METAL TRADES NAMES BOARD.

The American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department announces that affiliates have agreed on the following representatives of international unions to serve as an adjustment board with a like number representing the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation:

W. H. Johnston, president Machinists; Louis Weyand, acting president Boilermakers; J. W. Kline, president Blacksmiths; J. J. Hynes, president Sheet Metal Workers; J. J. Noonan, acting president Electrical Workers.

In a circular to executives of affiliates, President O'Connell of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department says:

"The agreement is a new departure from the plans usually adopted for the adjustment of differences between companies and workmen. It provides for an internationals' committee to be composed of five international officers of our organizations and five representatives of the company. This board is to be a clearing house and a final court of appeal where grievances can be adjusted locally.

"It is the intention to establish an office where the business of the national committee will be conducted by two secretaries, one to be selected by the company and one to be selected by our national committee. The expenses of these secretaries are to be borne respectively by each side. Their duties will be, among other and more important things, to visit the plants as the representatives of the national committee with a view to adjusting grievances that have not been adjusted locally and to report their findings and investigations to the national committee. We believe we have accomplished, in the bringing about of this agreement, an achievement that we can all well feel proud of, because we hope to be able to extend this to other shipyards, singly or jointly, and to other large corporations."

COMPROMISE MAY BAR STRIKE.

Plans to avoid a strike of the 10,000 men employed in the outside metal trades shops and foundries of the bay district, called for February 1, have been submitted by the conference committees of the employers' associations and the Iron Trades Council to the members of the unions and the management of the various plants.

It is understood that the employers will be asked to offer a lump sum to each employee as bonus in lieu of retroactive wages from August 1, as provided by the Macy award. The affiliated unions of the Iron Trades Council will vote on the compromise this week and the result will be canvassed by the council Monday night. The matter will also be presented for action to the members of the Metal Trades and Foundrymen's associations.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION.

The new rule of the Laundry Workers' Union, which provides that the union steam laundries shall accept no work from non-union French laundries took effect Tuesday, January 21st. Notice was served on the proprietors to this effect some time ago. If the rule is violated by any of the proprietors a strike will be called immediately. This is one of the steps in the campaign to unionize the French laundries of the city. Other details in the plan of action are being completed by the committee in charge. The Labor Council has sanctioned the move against the non-union establishments.

A special meeting has been called for the evening of February 3 to vote on a proposed amendment to the international union constitution providing for the transfer of international officers from one local to another, at their pleasure.

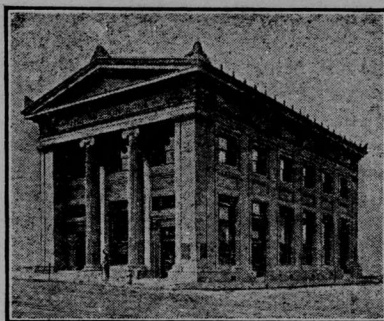
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION.

An invalided Canadian soldier, a Los Angeles banker and the district attorney of a county in Northern California are among the persons who have enrolled in correspondence courses of the Extension Division of the University of California for the spring term. Enrollment may now be sent by mail to the Extension office, 301 California Hall, Berkeley, for correspondence courses in the following subjects: Business management, bookkeeping, business English, stenography, mathematics (20 courses), accounting, art, astronomy, commercial law, economics, education, electrical engineering, English composition, free-hand drawing, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Russian, history, home economics, hydraulics, journalism, Latin, mechanical and instrumental drawing, mechanics, millinery, music, parliamentary law, philosophy, playgrounds, political science, sewing, use and care of gasoline automobile, and zoology.

SOLDIERS GIVEN FREE TRAINING.

Arrangements for the training under Federal contract of wounded soldiers in vocational subjects at the University of California are being perfected.

The Board of Regents has acknowledged receipt from the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Rehabilitation Division, San Francisco, of a contract form under which men invalided home from the front will receive vocational training for which a specified fee will be paid by National Government. All text-books and supplies not furnished ordinarily by the University, and, in cases of men needing special treatment, all appliances, and equipment, will be paid for by the Federal authorities. The University, in return, will agree to instruct and train wounded men "under personal and immediate supervision" in subjects so grouped as to coincide with the needs of the individual.



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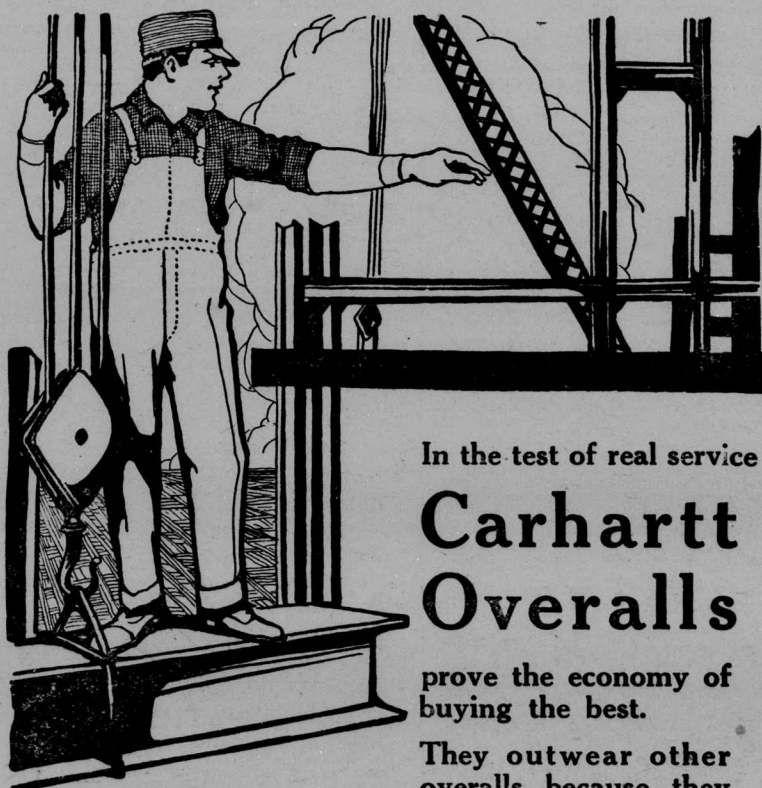
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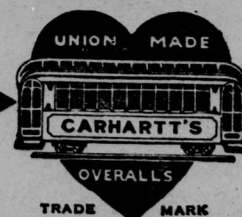
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 17, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Acting President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Credentials—Ship Fitters No. 9—Andrew Chioino, J. W. Kelly, Louis Miller, Leo T. Harrington, Jas. G. Gibson, Jos. Sebastia. Letter Carriers—A. E. Leider, R. M. Roche, J. C. Daley, P. J. Whelan, C. A. Erickson. Retail Clerks No. 432—J. P. Griffin, vice Emil Kahn. Laundry Workers—Anna Brown, Kathryn Deery, Emma O'Keefe, John O'Keefe, Earl Young, Chas. Keegan, Mrs. M. Carlson, Chas. Childs, Chas. Lineger, M. A. Petterson. Press Assistants—Peter Fitzgerald, Jerry Galligan. Teamsters No. 85—John A. O'Connell, Michael Casey, Wm. Conboy, Stanley Derham, Thos. Kehoe, John P. McLaughlin, Arthur E. Otts, T. Ryan, John E. Stewart, James E. Wilson. Telegraphers—P. C. O'Connor, vice Edwin Secour. Printing Pressmen—S. P. Kane, vice James Leo, deceased. Bottlers No. 293—Wm. Ahern, Jos. Francol, Geo. P. Schlicht, A. J. Rogers. Cemetery Workers—Wm. Doyle, John Dempsey.

Communications—Filed—From Jewelry Workers' Union, with reference to the Red Cross donations.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Steam Engineers, wage scale for Watch Engineers. From Street Carmen, requesting an increase of \$1.00 per day. Shoe Clerks, request for a boycott on E. Eisenberg, Mission street.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Ship Fitters' Union, increasing its number of delegates.

Referred to Hall Association—From Glass Bottle Blowers' Union, with reference to hanging pictures on wall of meeting hall.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Allied Culinary Workers, requesting unions when giving banquets and entertainments to demand union service, and when engaging caterers to call up the secretary of the Culinary Workers with reference to same.

Request complied with—Telegram from Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, asking that Council furnish him with the estimated number of unemployed in this city.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Ferguson, requesting that all school grounds not adjacent to parks or public playgrounds be made available for the children's pleasure during daylight hours. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions read:

"Whereas, Several school grounds are closed to the children of San Francisco immediately after school hours, thus in many instances compelling them to use the public streets for recreational purposes and exposing their lives to the ever-increasing danger of the noiseless automobiles; and

"Whereas, Said school grounds represent an investment of several millions of dollars, maintained and equipped for our children's physical development and should be used to the fullest extent for that purpose.

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, this 17th day of January, 1919, that we request that all school grounds be made available for the children's pleasure during daylight hours;

"Resolved, Further, that copies of these resolutions be sent to His Honor Mayor Rolph, the Board of Supervisors, and the Board of Education."

Resolutions were introduced by Commercial Telegraphers' Union, with reference to Postmaster General Burleson refusing to meet with a committee from their organization, and requesting that a new wage commission be appointed

upon which bona fide union telegraphers of this country shall have representation for the purpose of reopening the entire wage question. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions read:

"Whereas, Postmaster-General A. S. Burleson, on recommendation of the wage commission, issued an order to take effect January 1, 1919, affecting the salaries and working conditions of the workers in the telegraph service of the United States Government; and

"Whereas, The wage commission, upon whose recommendation the Honorable Postmaster-General acted, did not contain one practical telegrapher or other person with an intimate knowledge of the duties and technical skill required of the commercial telegrapher; and

"Whereas, The award given the commercial telegraphers is wholly inadequate, insufficient and out of all proportion to the increased cost of living and the confinement, skill and intelligence required to perform such duties, and in many cases resulted in an actual reduction in salary; and

"Whereas, The Postmaster-General refused to meet or treat with a duly elected representative of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Liberty Council No. 77, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, in regular session assembled, hereby demands that a new wage scale commission be appointed upon which bona fide union telegraphers of this country shall have representation, for the purpose of reopening the entire wage question; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we demand that the Postmaster-General, A. S. Burleson, respect our constitutional rights and that he meet and treat with any duly elected representative of this or any other union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the members of which come under his supervision; and, be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General; our Senators and Representatives in Congress; the American Federation of Labor; International President S. J. Konenkamp; the San Francisco Labor Council, and the press."

Reports of Unions—Cooks—California Cafe unfair; all unions take notice. Retail Delivery Drivers—Unions take notice when giving a high jinks or banquets to have supplies come from union firms, especially Soda. Warehousemen—Are having controversy with employers. Shoe Clerks—All shoe stores in Mission unfair; requested unionists and friends not to patronize said stores. Moving Picture Operators—Edison Theatre on Powell street still unfair.

Label Section—Minutes were ordered printed in "Labor Clarion."

Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between Auto Bus Operators and George Lawrence, the matter was referred to the secretary to take up with said parties. Committee reported progress with reference to the communication from Iron Trades Council relative to the Alaska Packers' Association.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Delegate Mullen reported an informal meeting of the Efficiency Committee. The committee has for its purpose the consolidating of all labor commissions under the Industrial Accident Commission. Moved, that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate the work now being considered by present Efficiency Committee in State government; carried.

Legislative Representative made verbal report on labor bills introduced at Sacramento. Moved, to allow Delegate Murphy to use his own discretion relative to the child labor bill; carried.

New Business—Moved, that the Executive Committee be given power to take hold of situation confronting the Warehousemen with their employers; carried.

Moved, that Council go on record as opposing the 20 per cent tax on theatrical entertainments; carried.

Moved, that when the Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of Brother Frank Johnson of the Sailors' Union, and that resolutions be drafted and forwarded to his family; carried.

Nominations—President, Wm. T. Bonsor; vice-

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton

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Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

A RECORD-BREAKING BILL

"THE ONLY GIRL," A Musical, Farceical Comedy by Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom; ELSA RUEGGER, One of the World's Greatest Cellists, assisted by Grace Marcella Lewis, soprano, and Edmund Lichtenstein, Conductor; MARGUERITE FARRELL, The "Kelly" Girl; JIM & MARIAN HARKINS, "They Talk About Their Neighbors"; ERIK and KING in Exclusive Songs and Dances; BUSTER SANTOS and JACQUE HAYS, "The Girls with the Funny Figures"; HEARST WEEKLY, "THE FOREST FIRE," presented by THE SYLVIA BIDWELL COMPANY; FLORENZ AMES & ADELAIDE WINTHROP in A Thumbail Revue, "One Moment, Please."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

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They're Union Made

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement & 7th Av.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets \$58,893,078.42
Deposits 54,358,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds. 2,326,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund 295,618.00

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tournay, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Ellis, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tournay, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Hass, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.

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San Francisco

president, M. J. McGuire; recording secretary and business agent, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary-treasurer, James J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, Chas. Child, J. W. Spencer, M. J. McGuire; organizing committee, John O. Walsh, Thos. E. Zant, Emil Buehrer, A. L. McDonald, P. C. O'Connor, John Kane, Mary Everson, Frank O'Brien; executive committee, P. W. Naughton, Jas. J. Bailey, Jas. E. Wilson, Thos. Blight, A. S. Less, W. B. Stanton, Theodore Johnson, George Kidwell, J. R. Matheson, M. J. McGuire, P. O'Brien, Stanley Roman, B. B. Rosenthal, Daniel Dewar, J. Weinberger, Edward Nolan; law and legislative committee, Roe Baker, Emil Buehrer, Frank Evans, J. D. Hynes, Theodore Johnson, B. B. Rosenthal, R. M. Roche; "Labor Clarion" directors, M. E. Decker, J. J. McTiernan, John O. Walsh, John A. O'Connell, George S. Hollis.

Receipts—Total, \$845.75. Expenses—\$257.25.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held Wednesday, Jan. 15th.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by President Kidwell, with all officers present except P. C. Hanson, Wm. Elligeroth, P. Barling, J. W. Baker, E. H. Fleming and H. Effinger.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Bill Posters No. 44 for B. A. Brundage and A. Johnson. Draftsmen's Union for W. E. Hodge and W. J. Wilkinson. Carpenters No. 483 for J. P. Sorensen. Furniture Handlers No. 1 for P. C. Hanson and F. Dormann. S. F. Press Assistants' Union No. 33 for Miss Louise Predom and Peter Fitzgerald. Credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From the Label Trades Department, citing sections of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor relative to organizations eligible to affiliation; filed. From the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, relative to the organization of repair shop workers, stating that the steel die-label of that class of work has been discontinued and that hereafter a shop card will be displayed by union repair men; look for the 1919 card; filed. From Tobacco Workers' International Union, again calling our attention to the fact that the Edgeworth brand of tobacco and the Relu cigarettes are appearing on the market without the union label; if you should find any, please report the same to our Label Agent, Bro. Buehrer; filed.

Reports of Unions—Glove Workers report progress; demand for label from Woodman Glove Co. and the Pacific Glove Co.; thanks Label Section for the good work done in their behalf; request further demand for their label; also stated that there is a fake label on the market. Culinary Workers report that the demand for their house card is on the increase and bearing results; that they are getting some of the big cafes in line; that they are taking their ex-soldier members back for \$1.00. Carpenters No. 483 expect things to pick up soon in the building line; also reported the robbery of their big safe at headquarters. Grocery Clerks request members of organized labor and friends to buy before 6 p. m. six days a week and to see that the clerk—man or woman—that waits on them wears the button; color changes every month; also indorsed the Sunday Closing League bill. Office Employees report that they have organized some of the printing shops, and request that when ordering stationery and printing to inquire if the office help is organized. Draftsmen report that they are still organizing, and request a demand for the union label on all blue prints and plans. Cooks request that when giving a banquet or blow-outs to get in touch with them to find out which places are union; and also that John Dewey's, at Stockton and Union streets, was unfair to them. Cigar-makers request you to see that their label is on

the box before buying any cigar. Bakery Wagon Drivers request you to see that the man delivering any kind of bread wears their monthly button and that the bread is union made; indorsed the Consumers' Co-operative League, also the Sunday Closing League.

Agitation Committee—Reports progress on the ball.

Label Agent—Reports helping Shoe Clerks in early closing. That the miscellaneous unions have a labor paper and wherever this paper is sold there is sure to be labor troubles of some kind. Helped Jewelry Workers in their endeavor to organize Samuels and Sorensen jewelry stores. Tailors are beginning to make an active campaign in behalf of their label and San Francisco made clothing.

Unfinished Business—Brother Sorensen was elected a member of the Agitation Committee.

New Business—On the agitation question it was moved and seconded that the label agent distribute more hand cards; carried. On the statement of the Bakers' delegate that a dual organization of Bakers was organized and that there was not a sufficient demand for their label. It was moved and seconded that the Label Agent assist the Bakers as best he can; carried. Moved and seconded that a special letter be sent to the unions that have not paid all of their per capita tax; carried.

Receipts—Dues, \$45.00; P. C. T., \$14.25.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8.00; "Labor Clarion," \$1.30; Geo. W. Watson Co., \$2.50; W. N. Brunt, \$12.50; G. J. Plato, \$12.00; W. G. Desepte, \$14.05; Wm. Elligeroth, \$1.00; E. G. Buehrer, \$5.00; from Special Fund, \$62.50.

Meeting adjourned at 10:45 p. m. to meet February 5, 1919.

Faternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

"When you buy non-union made goods you employ non-union labor."

HE WHO RUNS MAY READ.

By James M. Lynch.

The cow and the donkey are contented animals, with an almost perfect type of contentment. Yet perhaps this is not so much the case with the cow. Occasionally the cow becomes discontented, leaps barriers, seeks pastures new. Then the cow's employer applies the remedy, a poke, and then the animal's ambition is curbed.

But the donkey is entirely contented. With green fields stretching on both sides of him, he will stand for hours in the center of a road, dreamily contented. So the donkey is used in all countries for the most toilsome tasks, and fed on what may happen to be handy and otherwise useless.

With the human animal there are many kinds of discontent, all falling in two divisions, reasoned and unreasoned; one constructive, the other destructive. But even reasoned, intelligent discontent will become wild and ravaging if long denied. Witness Russia and Bolshevism.

The world is in a state of flux. Such tremendous changes are occurring hourly that they receive but passing notice. Humanity is deluged with miracles. Capital is alarmed, alert and incapable of analysis, but not of action—or, to be nearer the mark, reaction. Labor across the water is ready to act; has acted. But in this country we are still three thousand miles from the front line trenches. So there is here time for the satisfaction of intelligent discontent, if those who have the most to lose by the triumph of unreasoned discontent will relax a little of their stubbornness, will study the developments of this most wonderful of transition periods.

Cows sometimes break their pokes, and even donkeys have been known to kick.

Even the human animal may go suddenly aflame.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

MEN!

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By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

Time was when Union Labor was regarded as the most conscientious of all classes in supporting the official paper.

Lately I seldom hear a man say, "I am patronizing you because you advertise in the official organ of my Union." I like to hear men say that. I appreciate the large patronage that Union men have given me and are giving me, but I want them to see that their paper gets the credit that is due it.

I believe in and support Union Labor. In return I want you men to patronize me. I will give full value for every dollar spent here, and anytime you are not satisfied with a purchase I will make a prompt and just adjustment. I promise you a square deal in diamonds, watches, jewelry and optical goods.

Watchmakers *The Albert S. Samuels Co.* Jewelers Opticians

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Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

*Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
‡Simplex Machines.

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (72) | Alexander, H. M. | 48 Third |
| (31) | Architect Press, The | 245 Mission |
| (126) | Ashbury Heights Advance | 1672 Haight |
| (7) | *Barry, Jas. H. Co. | 1122-1124 Mission |
| (82) | Baumann Printing Co. | 268 Market |
| (73) | *Belcher & Phillips | 515 Howard |
| (14) | Ben Franklin Press | 140 Second |
| (196) | Borgel & Downie | 370 Second |
| (69) | Brower & Co., Marcus | 346 Sansome |
| (3) | *Brunt, Walter N. | 766 Mission |
| (4) | Buckley & Curtin | 739 Market |
| (220) | Calendar Printing Co. | 112 Hyde |
| (176) | *California Press | 340 Sansome |
| (71) | Canessa Printing Co. | 708 Montgomery |
| (87) | Chase & Rae | 1185 Church |
| (39) | *Collins, C. J. | 3358 Twenty-second |
| (42) | Cottle Printing Co. | 3262 Twenty-second |
| (179) | *Donaldson Publishing Co. | 568 Clay |
| (18) | Eagle Printing Company | 59 McAllister |
| (46) | Eastman & Co. | 220 Kearny |
| (54) | Elite Printing Co. | 3459 Eighteenth |
| (62) | Eureka Press, Inc. | 440 Sansome |
| (146) | Excelsior Press | 238 Eighth |
| (101) | Francis-Valentine Co. | 777 Mission |
| (203) | *Franklin Linotype Co. | 509 Sansome |
| (75) | Gille Co. | 818 Mission |
| (17) | Golden State Printing Co. | 42 Second |
| (190) | Grimith, E. B. | 545 Valencia |
| (5) | Guedet Printing Co. | 344 Kearny |
| (27) | Hall-Kohnke Co. | 565 Mission |
| (127) | *Halle, R. H. | 261 Bush |
| (20) | Hancock Bros. | 47-49 Jessie |
| (158) | Hansen Printing Co. | 259 Natoma |
| (60) | *Hinton, W. M. | 641 Stevenson |
| (150) | *International Printing Co. | 330 Jackson |
| (168) | *Lanson & Lauray | 534 Jackson |
| (227) | Lasky, I. | 1203 Fillmore |
| (108) | Levison Printing Co. | 1540 California |
| (84) | Liberty Press | 25 Fremont |
| (45) | Liss, H. C. | 2305 Mariposa |
| (135) | Lynch, J. C. | 3390 Eighteenth |
| (23) | *Majestic Press | 315 Hayes |
| (37) | Marshall, J. C. | 485 Pine |
| (95) | *Martin Linotype Co. | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (68) | Mitchell & Goodman | 363 Clay |
| (206) | *Moir Printing Company | 440 Sansome |
| (48) | Monarch Printing Co. | 1216 Mission |
| (24) | Morris & Sheridan Co. | 343 Front |
| (80) | McLean, A. A. | 218 Ellis |
| (91) | McNicoll, John R. | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (208) | *Neubarth & Co., J. J. | 25 Jessie |
| (32) | *Norton, R. H. | 5716 Geary |
| (104) | Owl Printing Co. | 565 Commercial |
| (81) | *Pernau Publishing Co. | 753 Market |
| (88) | *Polyglot Printing Co. | 118 Columbus Ave. |
| (143) | *Progress Printing Co. | 516 Mission |
| (34) | Reuter Bros. | 513 Valencia |
| (64) | Richmond Banner, The | 320 Sixth Ave. |
| (61) | *Rincon Pub. Co. | 643 Stevenson |
| (26) | Roesch Co., Louis | Fifteenth and Mission |
| (66) | Roycroft Press | 461 Bush |
| (83) | Samuel Printing Co. | 16 Larkin |
| (145) | *S. F. Newspaper Union | 818 Mission |
| (58) | Severance-Roche Co. | 1733 Mission |
| (6) | Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. | 509 Sansome |
| (15) | Simplex System Co. | 136 Pine |
| (125) | *Shanley Co., The | 147-151 Minna |
| (29) | Standard Printing Co. | 324 Clay |
| (63) | *Telegraph Press | 69 Turk |
| (49) | Stockwitz Printing Co. | 1212 Turk |
| (187) | *Town Talk Press | 88 First |
| (52) | Turner & Dahnen | 134 Golden Gate Ave. |
| (177) | United Presbyterian Press | 1074 Guerrero |
| (138) | Wagner Printing Co. | 1105 Mission |
| (35) | Wale Printing Co. | 883 Market |
| (38) | *West Coast Publishing Co. | 30 Sharon |
| (36) | West End Press | 2436 California |
| (43) | Western Printing Co. | 82 Second |
| (51) | Widup, Ernest F. | 1133 Mission |
| (106) | Wilcox & Co. | 320 First |
| (44) | *Williams Printing Co. | 350 Sansome |
| (76) | Wobbers, Inc. | 774 Market |
| (112) | Wolff, Louis A. | 64 Elgin Park |

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| (128) | Barry, Edward & Co. | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (205) | Bowman & Plimley | 343 Front |
| (191) | Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. | 442 Sansome |
| (210) | Dever, Garrity Co. | 515 Howard |
| (224) | Foster & Futernick Company | 560 Mission |
| (231) | Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. | 509 Sansome |
| (221) | Ingrisch, Louis L. | 340 Sansome |
| (108) | Levison Printing Co. | 1540 California |
| (131) | Malloye, Frank & Co. | 251-253 Bush |
| (130) | McIntyre, John B. | 440 Sansome |
| (81) | Pernau Publishing Co. | 751 Market |
| (200) | Slater, John A. | 147-151 Minna |
| (195) | Stumm, E. C. | 675 Stevenson |
| (168) | Thumler & Rutherford | 117 Grant Ave. |

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|------------|
| (161) | Occidental Supply Co. | 586 Howard |
|-------|-----------------------|------------|

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------|
| (3) | Brunt, Walter N. | 766 Mission |
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (234) | Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The | 509-515 Howard |
| (26) | Roesch Co., Louis | Fifteenth and Mission |

MAILERS.

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------|
| (219) | Rightway Mailing Agency | 766 Mission |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------|

NEWSPAPERS.

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (126) | Ashbury Heights Advance | 1672 Haight |
| (139) | *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian | 340 Sansome |
| (8) | *The Bulletin | 767 Market |
| (11) | *Call and Post, The | New Mtgmy. and Jessie |
| (25) | *Daily News | 340 Ninth |
| (94) | *Journal of Commerce | Cor. Annie and Jessie |
| (21) | Labor Clarion | Sixteenth and Capp |
| (141) | *La Voce del Popolo | 641 Stevenson |
| (57) | *Leader, The | 643 Stevenson |
| (123) | *L'Italia Daily News | 118 Columbus Ave. |
| (39) | *Mission Enterprise | 3358 Twenty-second |
| (144) | Organized Labor | 1122 Mission |
| (156) | Pacific Coast Merchant | 423 Sacramento |
| (61) | *Recorder, The | 643 Stevenson |
| (32) | *Richmond Record, The | 5716 Geary |
| (7) | *Star, The | 1122-1124 Mission |
| (41) | The Seamen's Journal | 59 Clay |
| (38) | *Vestkusten, Swedish | 30 Sharon |

PRESSWORK.

- | | | |
|-------|------------------------|--------------|
| (134) | Independent Press Room | 348A Sansome |
| (103) | Lyons, J. F. | 330 Jackson |
| (122) | Periodical Press Room | 509 Sansome |

RUBBER STAMPS.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------|-----------|
| (83) | Samuel Printing Co. | 16 Larkin |
|------|---------------------|-----------|

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------|
| (3) | Brunt, Walter N. | 766 Mission |
|-----|------------------|-------------|

TICKET PRINTERS.

- | | | |
|------|---------------|--------------|
| (20) | Hancock Bros. | 47-49 Jessie |
|------|---------------|--------------|

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| (197) | Acme Photo-Engraving Co. | 259 Minna |
| (201) | Bingley Photo-Engraving Co. | 573 Mission |
| (97) | Commercial Art Eng. Co. | 53 Third |
| (204) | Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. | 563 Clay |
| (202) | Congdon, Harry R. | 311 Battery |
| (198) | S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. | 215 Leidesdorff |
| (209) | Salter Bros. | 118 Columbus Ave. |
| (199) | Sierra Art and Engraving | 343 Front |
| (207) | Western Process Engraving Co. | 76 Second |

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------|------------|
| (212) | Hoffschneider Bros. | 140 Second |
|-------|---------------------|------------|

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
- Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
- Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
- National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
- Schmidt Lithograph Co.
- St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
- United Cigar Stores.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The stated meeting of the union for January was held at the Labor Temple on Sunday last, Vice-President Wells presiding in the absence of President Tracy. The attendance was far below average, inclement weather and prevalence of the influenza epidemic being responsible. The membership report for the fiscal month showed 36 traveling cards received and 42 withdrawals, a large percentage of the latter being members that have gone to Sacramento to accept employment in the State printing office at Sacramento during the sessions of the Legislature. The financial condition of the organization was reported in a satisfactory condition, the reserve fund containing more than \$8000, invested in bonds of the Labor Temple, Geary Street Railway, and various issues of the Liberty loans. Applications for membership were received from Leopold Hirshberg, Henry Kirsh, Manuel Lombardero, Donald McKellar, George J. Plato, S. N. Fertig and H. J. J. Demartini. The following new members were initiated: Thor Aareberg, G. C. Talbert, L. G. Garbe, H. L. Evans and J. E. Sheehan (apprentice). Two deaths, Charles A. Ross and A. W. Janke, occurred during the month.

The report of delegates to the Labor Council contained some very interesting information. Excerpts are quoted herewith:

"During the past week one of your delegates to the Council visited Sacramento to attend a meeting of the Efficiency and Economy Committee recently appointed by Governor Stephens to report upon some plan to bring about a greater degree of efficiency in state administration as well as means for reducing the cost of government to the people. At this meeting the representative learned that it was the purpose of the committee to recommend the consolidation of all of the commissions and bureaus having to do with labor matters under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Accident Commission. This scheme, it was felt, would result in harm to labor of the State, because the Industrial Accident Commission already has its hands full without the additional duties that this scheme would impose upon it. The Labor Council, upon hearing of the contemplated plan, directed its Law and Legislative Committee to make a thorough study of the plan and report back such recommendations as the situation seemed to warrant.

"In this connection, it might be well for the Typographical Union to keep an eye on the State printing office in order to prevent shifting about that might be harmful to the interests of the union. The present plan of the committee is to place this office under the jurisdiction of a department to be known as the Department of Public Works and Public Utilities."

The delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council reported that the following proposed amendment to the laws of that body had been submitted to affiliated unions for ratification:

"Section 4. The secretary-treasurer and business representative shall devote as much time as possible to the business of the Council, and be permitted to work at his trade, or in some capacity outside the business of the Council." During discussion of the report it was pointed out that the salary attached to the office of secretary-treasurer and business representative was \$75 per month, with the stipulation that the office be kept open for business at least two hours a day. The adoption of the proposed amendment will remove that stipulation and leave the secretary a free agent to come and go at his pleasure. The vote of the members present was unanimous in opposition to the proposed plan, and No. 21 will be so registered.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.
Composition Roofers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 742 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jewelry Workers No. 86—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 2—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 65—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 144—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pipe Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 623 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maen-nerbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple, O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

The management of the "Daily News" recently granted every employee in its composing room a raise of \$3 a week over the present scale, making the wages paid in that department higher than the average of any other newspaper in San Francisco.

Charles A. Ross, aged 62 years, an old member of No. 21, died Saturday, January 18, 1919. Mr. Ross had been ill for a short time and on Friday, January 17th, was removed from his home, 1710 Golden Gate avenue, to the San Francisco Hospital, where he died the following day. The cause of death was influenza, broncho-pneumonia being contributory. Funeral services, under auspices of the union, were held on Monday

and interment was at Mount Olivet cemetery. A widow, Mrs. Flora B. Ross, and two sons, Charles E. Ross and Arthur F. Ross, survive. Mr. Ross was a native of California, having been born in this State in 1856.

Keep true, never be ashamed of doing right; decide on what you think is right, and stick to it.—George Eliot.

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BAKERS INDORSE BILL.

Bakers' Union No. 24 has endorsed the Sunday closing bill, and has voted a contribution of \$50 to the Sunday Closing League to assist in the work advocating this proposed legislation.

COOPERS VICTIMIZED.

Officers and members of Cooper's Union No. 52, of Green Bay, Wis., have been discharged at a plant in that city because they presented a new wage scale adopted by the union.

The Fixter cooperage shop refused to live up to its contract with Coopers' Union No. 35 of Milwaukee and has locked out members of that organization.

JUDGE ROCHE ELEVATED.

The elevation of Judge Michael J. Roche to the Superior bench by Governor Stephens this week was pleasing news to the trade unionists of San Francisco. Judge Roche has been a member of Molders' Union for many years, and up to the last election, when he declined to be a candidate, he had been treasurer of Local No. 64 of this city.

GAS TRACTOR SHORT COURSE.

A gas tractor short course to be given at the Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, from February 24th to March 1st has been announced by the College of Agriculture of the University of California. The course will be a practical one, dealing with the adjustment, care and repair of the gas tractor. Eight or more of the leading makes of tractors will be used for demonstration. Applications for enrollment should be made to the Dean of the Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside. A registration fee of one dollar will be charged.

PROTEST THEATRE TAX.

The Labor Council last Friday night went on record as opposed to the 20 per cent tax on theatres provided for in a bill now before Congress. Telegrams have been sent to Senators Phelan and Johnson by Secretary O'Connell urging them to work against this tax because it would close many theatres and throw thousands out of employment at a time when there is a large surplus of labor.

ORGANIZES FIRE FIGHTERS.

Organizer J. B. Dale of the American Federation of Labor has just completed an organization of the members of the Los Angeles Fire Department. The new union will be affiliated with its international and the Los Angeles Labor Council. The firemen of San Francisco have talked about organizing on several occasions, but no really serious effort to form a union has ever been put forth by the local men.

SHAW-BATCHER STRIKE.

On Tuesday afternoon last about 700 men employed at the Shaw-Batcher Shipbuilding plant struck over a misunderstanding as to what the rate of pay should be for certain work. The men struck without the knowledge or sanction of the Boilermakers' Union of which they are members.

Business Agent M. J. McGuire, as soon as he heard of the difficulty, proceeded at once to the plant and straightened out the tangle in a satisfactory manner. The men claimed that the piece rate for riveters had actually been reduced under a ruling by the management. The men returned to work on Wednesday morning, satisfied with the understanding reached by McGuire with the officials of the company.

ATTENTION!

In their social activities at this season of the year many organizations are having banquets, or entertainments where refreshments are served. There seems to be a tendency on these occasions to fail to demand Union service, or at least to accept the word of the caterer that his employees are members of the catering crafts. On some occasions banquets have been held at hotels and restaurants that consistently refrain from employing Union culinary workers and bartenders.

You are earnestly requested therefore to call up the Secretary of this Board, or the Secretary of one of its constituent Locals, before closing contracts for banquets, balls or entertainments and secure authentic information as to the status of the caterer, etc., with this branch of organized labor.

You are further urged to continue a persistent demand for the union house cards of the Culinary Workers and of the Bartenders which should be displayed in all strictly union restaurants and bars.

Appreciating your consistent compliance with the above requests which will be of material assistance to us in the work of organization.

**LOCAL JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD OF
ALLIED CULINARY WORKERS &
BARTENDERS,**

Alfred E. Steimer, Secretary.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Edward A. Brendage of the carpenters, Clarence Carkins of the steamfitters, Frank Heavey of the riggers and stevedores, Philip Leichner of the printing pressmen, Charles C. Scumaker and M. Menuat of the milk wagon drivers, Thomas Gallagher of the marine firemen, Charles A. Ross of the printers, William F. Derham of the riggers and stevedores, John Christensen of the masters, mates and pilots, Patrick S. Crotty of the boilermakers, John Kirschner of the barbers, William H. Hughes of the teamsters, Charles A. Millward of the ship fitters, Thomas Gagan of the stationery firemen.

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